FACTS ON FILE

WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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WORLD AFFAIRS

East-West Disputes

Kennedy Takes Firm Stand. Pres. Kennedy told the UN General Assembly Sept. 25 that the West was ready to defend its obligations in West Berlin "by whatever means are forced" upon it but preferred to settle the issue through negotiations.

Asserting that disarmament was a "life-or-death" need for all, Mr. Kennedy challenged the USSR "not to an arms race but to a peace race." He proposed 6 early steps toward "general and complete disarmament."

The President lauded the late UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld as "a noble servant of peace" and rejected the Soviet "troika" proposal of replacing him with a 3-man executive panel.

Mr. Kennedy expressed these views in a 38-minute address at UN headquarters in New York.

The President told the Assembly: "The events and decisions of the next 10 months may well decide the fate of man for the next 10,000 years. . . . We shall be remembered either as the generation that turned this planet into a flaming pyre or as the generation that met its vow 'to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war.' In the endeavor to meet that vow, I pledge you every effort this nation possesses. I pledge you that we shall neither commit nor provoke aggression, that we shall neither flee nor invoke the threat of force, that we shall never negotiate out of fear and never fear to negotiate."

Mr. Kennedy's key remarks:

Berlin & Germany—"It is absurd to allege that we are threatening a war merely to prevent the Soviet Union and East Germany from signing a so-called 'treaty' of peace." The "dangerous crisis in Berlin" was caused by "threats against the vital interests and the deep commitments of the Western powers, and the freedom of West Berlin. We cannot yield these interests. We cannot fail these commitments. We cannot surrender the freedom of people for whom we are responsible. A 'peace treaty' which would destroy the peace would be a fraud. A 'free city' which would suffocate freedom would be an infamy. . . . If anyone doubts the extent to which our presence is desired by the people of West Berlin, we are ready to have that question submitted to a free vote in all Berlin and . . . among all [Germans]. . . ."

"The Western powers have calmly resolved to defend, by whatever means are forced upon them, their obligations and their access to the free citizens of West Berlin and the self-determination of those citizens."

"We are committed to no rigid formula. We see no perfect solution. . . . But we believe that a peaceful agreement is possible which protects the freedom of West Berlin and allied presence and access, while recognizing the historic and legitimate interests of others in assuring European security. . . . There is no need for a crisis over Berlin—and if those who created this crisis desire peace, there will always be peace in Berlin." [See p. 333B-D1, D-E3]

Disarmament—"Today, every inhabitant of this planet must contemplate the day when it may no longer be habitable. . . . The weapons of war must be abolished before they abolish us. . . . The mere existence of modern weapons—10 million times more destructive than anything the world has ever known, and only minutes away from any target on earth—is a source of horror, of discord and distrust. . . . The risks inherent in disarmament pale in comparison to the risks inherent in an unlimited arms race."

The U.S. program "for general and complete disarmament under effective international control moves to bridge the gap between those who insist on a gradual approach and those who talk only of the final and total achievement. It would create machinery to keep the peace as it destroys the machines of war. It would proceed through balanced and safeguarded stages designed to give no state a military advantage over another. It would place the final responsibility for verification and control . . . in an international organization within the [UN] framework. . . . It would assure . . . true inspection —in stages proportionate to the stage of disarmament. It would cover delivery systems as well as weapons. It would ultimately halt their production as well as their testing, their transfer as well as their possession. It would achieve . . . a steady reduction in forces . . . until it has abolished all armies and all weapons except those needed for internal order and a new United Nations police force. And it starts that process now, today. . . .

"I therefore propose, on the basis of this plan, that disarmament negotiations resume promptly, and continue . . . until an entire program for complete and general disarmament has not only been agreed upon but actually achieved. The logical place to begin is a treaty assuring the end of nuclear tests of all kinds . . . under workable controls. . . ."

"Our new disarmament program . . . includes the following proposals:

"First, signing the test-ban treaty by all nations. . . . now. Test-ban negotiations . . . should not await general disarmament talks

"2d, stopping the production of fissionable materials for use in weapons, and preventing their transfer to any nation now lacking nuclear weapons.

"3d, prohibiting the transfer of control over nuclear weapons to states that do not now own them.

"4th, keeping nuclear weapons from seeding new battlegrounds in outer space.

"5th, gradually destroying existing nuclear weapons and converting their materials to peaceful uses; and

"Finally, halting the unlimited testing and production of strategic nuclear delivery vehicles, and gradually destroying them as well." [See pp. 343D-F3, 333C1-C3]

UN executive—"Our dedication" to the UN Charter "must be strengthened . . . by the selection of an outstanding civil servant to [be] . . . Secretary General—a man endowed with both the wisdom and the power to make meaningful the moral force of the world community. . . .

"However difficult it will be to fill Mr. Hammarskjöld's place, it can better be filled by one man than by 3. Even the 3 horses of the troika did not have 3 drivers, all going in different directions. They had only one—and so must the UN executive. To install a triumvirate or any panel of rotating authority . . . would replace order with anarchy, action with paralysis, and confidence with gross confusion."

"The Secretary General . . . is the servant of this Assembly. Diminish his authority and you diminish the authority of the only body where all nations, regardless of power, are equal and sovereign. Until the powerful are just, the weak will be secure only in the strength of the General Assembly. Effective and independent executive action is not the same question as balanced representation. In view of the enormous change in membership of this body since its founding, the American delegation will join in any effort for the prompt review and revision of the composition of the United Nations bodies." [See pp. 341B1-342B2, 333F3-334A1]

UN force—The U. S. "recommends that all member nations earmark special peace-keeping units in their armed forces, to be on call to the United Nations. . . ."

Space—The U. S. would propose extending the UN Charter "to the limits of man's exploration in the universe, reserving outer space for peaceful use, prohibiting weapons of mass destruction in space or on celestial bodies, and opening the mysteries and benefits of space to every nation."

Week in Headlines

Pres. Kennedy: told UN the West was prepared to fight over Berlin; offered steps to disarmament; rejected "troika" for UN executive.

Katanga cease-fire in effect.

U.S. Congress adjourned.

N.Y. Yankees and Cincinnati Reds clinched baseball pennants; Roger Maris hit his 60th homer of season but not within 154-game limit.

Died: Ex-State Undersecy. Welles, ex-Defense Secy. Wilson.

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Colonialism—"We agree with those who say that colonialism is a key issue in this Assembly. But let the full facts of that issue be discussed in full. . . . Self-determination has not yet reached the Communist empire, where a population far larger than that officially termed 'dependent' lives under governments installed by foreign troops . . . under a system which knows only one party and one belief, which suppresses free debate, free elections, free newspapers, books and trade unions—and which builds a wall to keep truth a stranger and its own citizens prisoners. . . ." [See pp. 343G1, D2-D3, 334D1]

Southeast Asia — "The smoldering coals of war in Southeast Asia" are a "threat to the peace." "South Vietnam is already under attack. . . . The peaceful borders of Burma, Cambodia and India have been repeatedly violated." Laos was in danger of losing its independence. The "question confronting the world community is whether measures can be devised to protect the small and the weak from such tactics. For if they are successful in Laos and South Vietnam, the gates will be open."

Decade of Development—The U.S. "proposes officially designating . . . the 1960s as the UN Decade of Development" during which existing UN "efforts in promoting economic growth can be expanded and coordinated" and "development can become a cooperative, not competitive enterprise — to enable all nations . . . to become in fact as well as law both free and equal states."

Goldwater's Reaction. Sen. Barry M. Goldwater (R., Ariz.) said in New York Sept. 26 that he thought Mr. Kennedy's UN address "expressed the feelings of all Americans." As for himself, Goldwater said: "I have no faith in disarmament; there is always one s.o.b. in the world who won't go along with it"; he had little hope for the UN, but "I don't think we should do away with it; it's a place where men can let off steam"; he was against a proposal to make Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru UN Secretary General; "Nehru flips and flops around, and he doesn't flip enough on our side"; but Mexican Pres. Adolfo Lopez Mateos "would be a fine man for the job." [See pp. 277F2, 255D-E3, 184C-D3]

U.S. Resumes A-Tests. The U.S. ended its 3-year self-imposed ban on atomic tests by detonating 2 "low-yield" nuclear weapon devices Sept. 15 and 16 in tunnels at the mountainous Nevada test site 65 miles northwest of Las Vegas. Both tests were announced by the U. S. immediately. Neither produced radioactive fall-out.

Pres. Kennedy, disclosing Sept. 15 that the first test had taken place minutes earlier at 1 p.m. EDT, pointed out that the USSR already had conducted 10 post-moratorium tests, "3 of them in the megaton range." The lack of fall-out from the underground U.S. tests was "in marked contrast to the Soviet nuclear tests in the atmosphere," the President said.

Mr. Kennedy asserted that the "extensive Soviet testing" had made the U.S. action necessary for free-world security. The U.S. tests, he said, would provide data "to improve means of detecting and identifying nuclear explosions for possible use in an international nuclear test control system (Vela) and to study the use of nuclear detonations for peaceful purposes (Plowshare)." He reiterated that the U.S. was ready "to negotiate a controlled test-ban agreement of the widest possible scope."

The 2 U.S. A-tests were the 121st and 122d at the Nevada site, the 16th and 17th underground. It was reported as the U.S. ended its test moratorium that 24 nuclear devices were at the site ready for testing.

Japanese Foreign Min. Zentaro Kosaka delivered to U. S. Amb. Edwin C. Reischauer in Tokyo Sept. 6 a Japanese government protest against the U.S. testing decision.

The U.S. decision was described by British Prime Min. Harold Macmillan in London Sept. 6, however, as "perfectly understandable" in view of the Soviet action. A British Foreign Office statement Sept. 15 called the U.S. decision "fully justified."

Ex-Pres. Truman, announcing his approval of the testing decision, told reporters in New York Sept. 6: Pres. Kennedy "couldn't do anything else under the circumstances"; "we should make all the tests necessary to accomplish the purposes we have in mind"; "I don't care where they make them"; the talk about fall-out danger was "hooey." [See pp. 326G2-B3, 333E1-D2]

(The Moscow newspaper Pravda Sept. 16 reported the first test in the new U.S. series. No Soviet newspaper or official so far had done more than indicate obliquely that the post-moratorium Soviet tests had started. The only reported public disclosure by the USSR of its tests was made in brief phrases buried in Pravda and Izvestia Sept. 9-10 in lengthy reports of Premier Khrushchev's interview with C. L. Sulzberger of the N.Y. Times.) [See p. 333E1]

Soviet A-Tests. The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, continuing to disclose Soviet nuclear tests as soon as they were detected and verified, made these announcements (all concerning USSR tests conducted in the atmosphere):

The 5th and 6th nuclear explosions of the current series took place Sept. 10 in the area of Novaya Zemlya, Arctic islands between the Barents and Kara Seas. The yield of the 5th was "on the order of several megatons." (The term megaton denoted an explosive force equivalent to that of 1,000,000 tons of TNT.) It was the most powerful of the series so far. The yield of the 6th was in the kiloton range. (One kiloton = 1,000 tons of TNT.)

The 7th and 10th devices were exploded Sept. 12 and 14 in the same area. Yield: "several megatons" each.

The 8th and 9th tests took place Sept. 13 "in the Semipalatinsk area in Central Asia [Siberia]" and in the Novaya Zemlya area. Each was in the "low to intermediate range."

The 11th, 13th, 14th and 15th tests, each with a yield "on the order of a megaton," took place in the Novaya Zemlya area Sept. 16, 18, 20 and 22.

The 12th device, exploded Sept. 17 in the Semipalatinsk area, had an intermediate yield. [See p. 326C-E1]

UN Assembly Meets

16th Session Faces Crisis. The UN General Assembly's 16th regular session was convened at UN headquarters in New York Sept. 19. The session was begun in an atmosphere of crisis due to the death of Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld Sept. 18 and to a Soviet campaign for the replacement of Hammarskjöld's office with a 3-member UN executive board.

The initial meeting, convened by Frederick H. Boland of Ireland, president of the 15th Assembly, was adjourned within 4 minutes after Assembly delegates from 99 nations had observed a moment of silence in memory of Hammarskjöld.

The session was resumed Sept. 20 with the election of Mongi Slim of Tunisia as the new Assembly president. Slim, 53, a former Tunisian ambassador to the U.S. (1956-61) and minister of state in the Tunisian cabinet, was elected by a secret ballot of 96-0 (one abstention, 2 absent). His election had been assured by the withdrawal of Ali Sastroamidjojo of Indonesia, the only other active candidate for the post.

In an unusually political inaugural address to the Assembly later Sept. 20, Slim warned that "peace will be constantly threatened if the hideous specter of racism is not banished forever." Noting that he was "the first man of Africa" to be elected to the UN post, Slim made clear his support for the independence of Algeria and Angola and for the establishment of what he termed full rights and dignity for the Negroes of South Africa.

Slim's installation was followed by the election Sept. 20 of chairmen of the Assembly's 7 committees and the designation of 13 countries that would provide Assembly vice presidents. These elections were unopposed and were recorded as unanimous.

Assembly committee chairmen:

First (Political & Security) Committee—Mario Amadeo of Argentina.

Special Political Committees—Yordan Tchobanov of Bulgaria.

2d (Economic & Financial) Committee—Blasco Lanza d'Ajeta of Italy.

3d (Social, Humanitarian & Cultural) Committee—Salvador P. Lopez of the Philippines.

4th (Trusteeship) Committee—Miss Angie Brooks of Liberia.

5th (Administrative & Budgetary) Committee—Hermod Lannung of Denmark.

6th (Legal) Committee—Cesar Quintero of Panama.

These 13 countries were chosen to provide Assembly vice presidents: Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Greece, Mexico, the Netherlands, Niger, and the 5 permanent Security Council members—the U.S., USSR, Britain, France and Nationalist China.

The Assembly's General (Steering) Committee consisted of the president (Slim) as non voting chairman, the 13 vice presidents, and the chairmen of the 7 main committees.

The Assembly recessed Sept. 20, after hearing eulogies of Hammarsk-

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jöld, to permit Steering Committee action on the agenda.

China, A-Tests on Agenda. The Steering Committee met Sept. 21 to consider 95 items proposed for the Assembly's agenda. It voted to recommend debate on the admission of Communist China to the UN and on the question of a treaty to ban nuclear weapons tests.

Debate on the admission of Communist China to the UN had been blocked since 1950 by a U.S.-led coalition of Western states. The West's decision to reverse its past policy and to support Assembly debate on Communist Chinese membership had been disclosed Sept. 17, when New Zealand, acting with U.S. and British support, asked for its inclusion as the 95th item on the Assembly's agenda. The Steering Committee adopted the New Zealand request Sept. 21 by a vote of 15-0 (5 abstentions). It also voted by 7-3 (10 abstentions) to approve a Soviet request, submitted Sept. 19, for debate on "restoration of the lawful rights . . . [of Red China] in the United Nations."

The Steering Committee ignored Soviet protests Sept. 21 and approved, by 16-3 vote (USSR, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia opposed; France abstaining), a U.S.-British request for debate on an agreement to ban nuclear weapons tests under effective international control. It also voted by 16-3 to approve an Indian-proposed item on continuation of the voluntary 1958-61 suspension of nuclear tests. The USSR opposed the Western item on the ground that it was a propaganda device and should be considered in the disarmament debate.

The question of general disarmament was approved for debate Sept. 21. However, the committee voted Sept. 22 by 12-3 (4 abstentions) to reject a Soviet demand that it be brought directly to the Assembly without prior debate in the Political Committee.

Other controversial agenda items approved for debate by the committee Sept. 21-22: Algeria, Angola, Oman, Cuban charges of U.S. aggression, birth control, Hungary and Tibet.

The agenda, reduced to 91 items, was adopted by the full General Assembly Sept. 25.

UN Executive Crisis. U.S. State Secy. Rusk, addressing the Foreign Press Association in New York Sept. 22, called for immediate General Assembly action to select "an outstanding world leader" who would assume Hammarskjöld's functions temporarily while efforts were made to elect a new permanent Secretary General in accordance with UN Charter provisions. Rusk said: It was clear "that an immediate agreement cannot be expected" on a new Secretary General; the U.S., therefore, believed that "action must be taken now to assure that the functions of the office . . . are performed effectively" during the search for Hammarskjöld's successor. Rusk rejected the substitution of "a 'troika' or a panel on any level."

A group of smaller UN powers—led by Ireland and Norway and including Burma, Venezuela, Ethiopia, the UAR, Mexico, India and Liberia—were reported to have begun talks Sept. 20 on the possible appointment of an interim Secretary General who would not bear the title. The group was reported Sept. 22 to favor the choice of Slim, ex-Assembly Pres. Boland or U Thant of Burma.

U.S. Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) suggested in an ABC-TV interview Sept. 24 that Jawaharlal Nehru be asked to become UN Secretary General. Nehru, however, told newsmen in New Delhi Sept. 26 that he could not consider the post.

The Big 4 envoys to the UN met for their first discussion of the Hammarskjöld succession Sept. 26 but failed to reach any agreement. The informal meeting, arranged by Security Council Pres. Nathan Barnes of Liberia, was attended by Adlai E. Stevenson of the U.S., Sir Patrick Dean of Britain, Armand Bérard of France and Valerian A. Zorin of the USSR. Barnes had sought their views on the compromise appointment of an interim Secretary General to serve until Apr. 1963, the end of Hammarskjöld's term. The meeting broke up after Zorin suggested the appointment of an interim executive of 4 UN undersecretaries, one of whom would be elected chairman, on a rotating basis, by the other 3. Decisions would require unanimous assent.

Sierra Leone 100th Member. The admission of Sierra Leone as the 100th UN member state was recommended without opposition Sept. 26 by the Security Council and approved unanimously Sept. 27 by the General Assembly. Prime Min. Sir Milton Margai, in an acceptance address to the Assembly Sept. 27, paid tribute to Britain for having aided Sierra Leone's "peaceful and orderly" transition from colony to independence. The West African state, a British colony since 1787, had become independent Apr. 27. [See p. 168C2]

(The Security Council agreed Sept. 26 to begin considering membership applications of Outer Mongolia and Mauritania. But it rejected, by 4-3 vote [4 abstentions], a Soviet demand for priority on the Outer Mongolia application. The USSR made it clear that it would veto Mauritanian membership unless the West accepted the Mongolian application.)

Katanga Crisis

Truce in Effect. A cease-fire between UN and Katanga forces went into effect throughout Katanga Province Sept. 21. The truce had been signed in Ndola, Northern Rhodesia Sept. 20 by Katanga Pres. Tshombe and Mahmoud Khiari, head of UN civil operations in the Congo. It ended 8 days of fighting begun Sept. 13 when UN troops tried to disarm Katanga gendarmerie units and overthrow the secessionist Katanga government.

The UN command in Léopoldville reported Sept. 20 that 20 UN soldiers had been killed and 63 wounded in the Katanga fighting. 186 UN soldiers were believed to have been captured by the Katangans; the majority were Irish troops taken in the surrender of Jadotville.

Minor infractions of the cease-fire were reported, but the truce generally remained effective. UN headquarters announced Sept. 23 that Khiari and Col. Andres Kjellgren of Sweden had been named to the 2 UN-appointed posts on the 4-member truce commission provided in the cease-fire accord. (Katanga Foreign Min. Evariste Kimbe and Gen. Masuko Muke were named to the 2 other truce posts Sept. 22.)

Lt. Gen. Sean McKeown, UN Force commander, said at a Léopoldville news conference Sept. 23 that his troops could have defeated Katangan forces but limited their action to a holding operation to minimize civilian casualties. [See pp. 342C2-343F1]

(Maj. Gen. Yacob Gabre-Leul of Ethiopia was named Sept. 22 to succeed Maj. Gen. Iyassu Mangasha, also of Ethiopia, as deputy commander of the UN Force.)

The recall from the Congo of Conor Cruise O'Brien, of Ireland, UN representative in Katanga Province, was reported Sept. 21 by the N.Y. Times. UN headquarters in New York refused either to confirm or deny reports of O'Brien's transfer. He was still in the Katanga post Sept. 26.

UN Crash Victim Dies. UN security guard Harold M. Julien, 36, sole survivor of the plane crash that killed Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld, died of burns Sept. 23 in Ndola, Northern Rhodesia. He was the 16th person killed by the crash. [See p. 341B-C3]

A statement issued Sept. 23 by Lt. Col. Maurice Baker, Rhodesian Federal Civil Aviation director, confirmed that bullets had been found in the body of one of the crash victims but said they had come from cartridges exploding as the plane burned.

(A decision to form a tactical air force to provide protection for UN Force units in the Congo was announced Sept. 22 at UN headquarters in New York. The decision was attributed to the crash of Hammarskjöld's plane while on a circuitous night flight planned to avoid interception by the jet used by Katanga's armed forces. UN officials said that 4 Ethiopian Air Force F-84 jets and 6 Canberra jet bombers were en route to the Congo. Sweden had announced Sept. 20 that it would send 4 Saab jet fighters. The U.S., Norway and Denmark announced Sept. 21 that they would send additional transport planes.)

(British officials in London denied Sept. 20 that Britain bore any responsibility for Hammarskjöld's death. Accusations had been made on the basis that the Ethiopian jets, made available to the UN before the crash, had been delayed by a British refusal to permit their refueling in Uganda. It was felt that the jets would have afforded Hammarskjöld's plane sufficient protection against the Katanga jet to make the night flight unnecessary.) [See pp. 341B1-342A1]

(The N.Y. Times reported Sept. 26 that the Katanga jet was a French-built Fouga Magister fighter-bomber flown by a South African-trained Belgian pilot known as Lt. Deulin, who was aided by a French pilot named Magain.)

Adoula Warns Katanga. Premier Cyrille Adoula of the central Congolese government in Léopoldville declared Sept. 20 that the Congo would "spare no effort to end Katanga's se-

cession." His warning was made in a radio address before the announcement of the UN-Katanga cease-fire.

Adoula charged that "Katanga is in the hands of capitalist imperialism . . . in which the traitor Tshombe is hopelessly enmeshed . . . [and in which] the real causes of the disappearance of Mr. Hammarskjöld can be found." "No sacrifice will be considered too much" to end the secession, he said.

In a communiqué issued Sept. 22, the Adoula cabinet said that it viewed the Katanga cease-fire with "concern" and had informed the UN that it would use "its own means to end the Katanga secession."

Tshombe warned Sept. 22 that Katanga would break the cease-fire unless UN troops withdrew from the Elisabethville post office and, eventually, from the entire province. He charged in a statement issued Sept. 23 that the central government had massed 4,600 troops for an airborne invasion of Katanga in Soviet aircraft.

Crisis' Background. The September outbreak of UN-Katanga fighting was due primarily to the continued refusal of Tshombe to submit his separatist régime to the authority of the central Congolese government and to expel Belgians and other whites serving as advisers to Katanga and as officers in its 13,000-man gendarmerie force.

After the announcement Aug. 18 that Antoine Gizenga had agreed to end his dissident Stanleyville régime, Premier Cyrille Adoula of the central government had said in Léopoldville Aug. 19: "I intend to use all means— . . . force if necessary—to prevent [Katanga's] secession."

The UN began airlifting reinforcements to its 3,000-man Katanga garrison Aug. 25 to prepare for what UN officials openly described as a planned attempt by the UN Force to disarm Tshombe's army and deport its white officers, estimated to number 500. Conor Cruise O'Brien, the chief UN representative in Katanga, told reporters Aug. 26 that the UN was prepared to back with force an effort to restore central Congolese government authority in Katanga. But Adoula said the same day that no such effort currently was planned because of the hope that "the Katanga officials will soon change their minds [about secession]" and make force unnecessary.

Tshombe said at an Elisabethville news conference Aug. 26 that "we are ready to die" rather than submit to negotiations with the central government under a UN threat of force.

UN troops Aug. 28 made their first attempt to round up white mercenaries serving Katanga. UN units seized control of the Elisabethville airport, radio station, post office and military headquarters and arrested nearly 100 whites. Tshombe gave in to UN demands later Aug. 28 and broadcast orders for the dismissal of all whites from the Katanga gendarmerie and government offices. A UN ultimatum Aug. 29 gave the mercenaries 24 hours to surrender for deportation. An estimated 340 mercenaries were deported from Katanga beginning Sept. 1, but the UN ultimatum was ignored by many mercenaries, and later UN-Katangan fighting showed that at least 100 had remained in their Katanga military posts.

The UN command severed relations with the Katanga régime Sept. 1 because Tshombe rejected UN demands for the ouster of Interior Min. Godefroid Munongo. The UN had charged Aug. 31 that Munongo was guilty of "organizing atrocities" against refugees from Kasai Province and that he had ordered mercenaries to assassinate UN officials.

Tension between the UN and the Katanga government grew after the break and was increased by Elisabethville riots against UN personnel Sept. 6-7 and by the continued UN troop buildup. Tshombe Sept. 11 announced his rejection of a final UN request that he begin negotiations with the central government. UN troops launched their major attack on the Tshombe government Sept. 13. [See pp. 342C2-343F1]

Adoula Government Background. The central Congolese government headed by Cyrille Adoula was formed in August after the reconvening of the Congolese Parliament for the first time since the country's division, in 1960, into 3 separate régimes.

(The 3 régimes: the central government controlled from Léopoldville by Pres. Joseph Kasavubu, ex-Premier Joseph Ileo; the dissident leftist régime run from Stanleyville by Antoine Gizenga and followers of late Patrice Lumumba; the Belgian-supported separatist Katanga Province government controlled from Elisabethville by Pres. Moise Tshombe.)

The Parliamentary session was opened by Kasavubu July 27 at Lovanium University near Léopoldville under UN Force protection. It was attended by more than 200 Senators and deputies, including 70 representing Gizenga's Stanleyville régime and his leftist African Solidarity Party. No Katanga representatives attended despite appeals to Tshombe to cooperate in forming a new central government. Tshombe and Kasavubu met in Brazzaville July 30-31, but failed to agree on terms for Katanga participation.

Parliamentary officers were elected at an informal meeting held July 25, and the Gizenga delegation won an unexpected victory. Joseph Kasongo, a leader in Gizenga's group, was reelected president of the Chamber of Deputies by 61 votes to 57 for Jacques Massa, a member of Premier Ileo's central government cabinet. The Chamber's 2 vice presidents and all 4 of its secretariat members were elected from among Gizenga delegates. The Senate presidency was won by Victor Koumoriko, a central government delegate, but the Senate vice presidencies and secretariat posts were all filled by pro-Gizenga senators.

Adoula, 39, a Socialist and interior and defense minister in Premier Ileo's outgoing cabinet, was designated Congolese premier Aug. 1 by Kasavubu. He was confirmed as premier Aug. 2 by a nearly unanimous vote in the Chamber (one abstention recorded) and by acclamation in the Senate.

Adoula Aug. 2 presented a national unity cabinet that included Gizenga as first vice premier and Christopher Gbenye, a Gizenga aide, as interior minister. All other posts were said to have been given to followers of the central government. Among them: Justin Bomboko, foreign minister; Joseph Ileo, information minister; Jason Sendwe, 2d vice premier; Jean Bolikango, 3d vice premier.

Adoula, in an inaugural address delivered in Parliament Aug. 3, declared that his government would reintegrate Katanga within the Congo. He accused Tshombe and Belgian mining interests, among them the Union Miniere du Haut Katanga, of "a great wrong against the Congo."

UN recognition of the Adoula cabinet as the only legitimate Congolese government was assured in a message transmitted to Adoula Aug. 14 by the late UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld.

(A draft constitution providing for the transformation of the Congo into a federal republic of 20 states with a unicameral Parliament was produced by Congolese political leaders at a 5-week conference that ended in Coquilhatville May 28. The Coquilhatville conference was boycotted by the Gizenga régime, and a walkout of the Katanga delegation had provoked the arrest of Tshombe and several other Katanga leaders. The leadership of the conference thus remained in the hands of Kasavubu, who challenged Gizenga May 13 to agree to the reconvening of the Congolese Parliament and formation of a unified Congolese government. Gizenga, in a radio speech reported from Léopoldville May 16, rejected the challenge unless Parliament met at Kamina in a "neutral zone" guarded by UN troops. His conditions were supported by the USSR in a letter transmitted to the UN Security Council May 23 by Soviet Rep.-to-UN Valerian A. Zorin.)

(Negotiations on reconvening Parliament continued after the Coquilhatville conference. Gizenga asserted in a letter to Hammarskjöld June 6 that he was prepared to attend Parliament at any site at which delegates could be protected by UN troops. Delegations representing the Kasavubu and Gizenga governments announced their agreement June 19 on the reconvening of Parliament at Louvanium University. The Katanga government announced the next day that pro-Tshombe senators and deputies would boycott the session because Katanga was "no longer a part of the former Republic of the Congo.")

(A pledge to permit Katanga deputies to attend Parliament was exacted from Tshombe and was made public June 22 but was retracted by Tshombe July 12. [The pledge was part of the price of Tshombe's freedom; Tshombe had been arrested by the central government during the Coquilhatville conference; he was freed June 22.] A UN statement issued in Léopoldville July 3 demanded that the promised Parliamentary session be convened quickly. It said that the $10 million worth of UN aid pledged to the Congo was destined for the country "as a whole" and "made a national conciliation necessary." A decree signed by Pres. Kasavubu July 5 ordered the convening of Parliament July 15. The session was delayed, but pro-Gizenga deputies arrived in Léopoldville July 16 and made possible the convening of Parliament, without Katanga deputies, July 27.)

(The N.Y. Times reported July 5 that Justin Bomboko, foreign minister in the Ileo cabinet,

and Gen. Joseph D. Mobutu, Congolese army commander, had led opposition within the central government to a reconvening of Parliament. The 2 men were reported to have been temporarily in league with the Tshombe government. Mobutu had announced the arrests of 40 soldiers and 20 civilians June 16 on charges of plotting with an unnamed foreign power to poison or kidnap himself and other Congolese leaders.)

Gizenga Régime's Dissolution. The formation of a new central government under Premier Adoula was followed by the voluntary dissolution of the Stanleyville régime set up by Antoine Gizenga and other followers of the late Patrice Lumumba.

An announcement made to African and Soviet-bloc diplomats in Stanleyville Aug. 5 (reported from Léopoldville Aug. 7) said that the Gizenga régime had recognized the full authority of the new Adoula government and would dissolve. The decision was announced by Marcel Lengema, foreign secretary in the Gizenga cabinet. It was known to have had the backing of Gen. Victor Lundula, commander of the Stanleyville régime's forces.

A public commitment to end his régime and accept the post of first vice premier in Adoula's cabinet was made by Gizenga Aug. 18 at the end of a 3-day visit of Adoula to Stanleyville. Gizenga, who had informed all foreign diplomats of his decision the previous day, made it clear, however, that "the [Adoula] government will have to follow the Lumumba line, and if ever the government departs from this line ... I am ready to fight again." Adoula, present when Gizenga spoke, said: "We have achieved what Lumumba wanted—one Congo."

Adoula, who had arrived in Stanleyville Aug. 16, returned to Léopoldville Aug. 18. He declared Aug. 11 that his government would espouse Lumumba's aims—a unified and neutralist Congolese state—and would take concrete steps to end Katanga's secession movement. Adoula had promised at a Stanleyville rally Aug. 17 that his government would retain all soldiers, civil servants, and officials currently serving the Gizenga régime.

Gizenga did not assume his post in the Adoula cabinet until Sept. 3, when he flew to Léopoldville to accompany Adoula to the Belgrade conference of neutralists.

Katanga Accord Fails. An agreement to take steps to end the secessionist Katanga régime was forced from Katanga Pres. Tshombe in June, while he was under detention by the central Congolese government. It was repudiated by Tshombe as soon as he was freed and returned to Katanga.

(Tshombe had been arrested by the central government on treason charges Apr. 26 after he led the Katanga delegation in a walkout from the Coquilhatville conference on a new Congolese constitution. Tshombe, Katanga Foreign Min. Evariste Kimbe and 18 other Katangan leaders were transferred to detention in Léopoldville May 29.)

Tshombe was freed in Léopoldville June 22 and appeared at a press conference that day with then-Premier Ileo and Gen. Mobuto to announce that in return for his release he had promised to send Katanga deputies and Senators to attend the reconvening of the Congolese Parliament. Tshombe made it clear, however, that he still disagreed with the central government on many matters and that both sides' views would have to be given equal weight. He stressed his friendship for Mobutu and said he had signed a "military agreement" to integrate Katanga's armed forces with those commanded by Mobutu.

(The N.Y. Times reported June 25 that Mobutu and Foreign Min. Justin Bomboko apparently had released Tshombe without informing Premier Ileo or the other members of the central cabinet.)

The terms of an agreement said to have been signed by Tshombe and Ileo were broadcast by Léopoldville radio June 25. The agreement reportedly provided for central government control of Katanga's army, schools, and foreign affairs. Economic provisions called for the eventual suppression of Katanga's separate currency and the channeling of all Katanga mineral exports through Congolese territory instead of Angola.

Tshombe returned to Elisabethville June 24 and was given an emotional welcome by Katangans. He indicated in an interview June 26 that he might not abide by his pledge to send a Katanga delegation to Parliament. He publicly repudiated his accord with the central government in a speech to the Katanga Assembly June 28. He told the Assembly: His arrest had taught him to "work only for Katanga's people" and had proved Katanga capable of self-government in his absence; "we shall defend an independent Katanga and will do everything to maintain our nation in the face of all opposition." Tshombe told newsmen June 29 that Katanga would participate in the reconvening of the Congolese Parliament only if all other Congolese leaders agreed to meet him to discuss Katanga's terms for the session. He asserted that the central government was "corrupt and weak" and might not remain in power long.

(Tshombe and Kimbe were placed on "vacation" from government duties for 30 days June 27 by the 3-member College of Ministers that had ruled Katanga during Tshombe's detention.)

The Katanga Assembly voted July 4 to reject the terms of Tshombe's economic, political and military accords with the Ileo government. It ordered Katanga deputies and Senators not to participate in the reconvening of the Congolese Parliament. A new agreement for the unification of all Congolese armed forces was signed in Elisabethville July 19 by Tshombe and Mobutu but was not carried out.

(Many of the most prominent Belgian advisers to Katanga left the Congo in response to UN pressure. They included: Alexandre Belina, chief political aide to Tshombe, who was arrested with the Katanga delegation in Coquilhatville Apr. 26 and who left the Congo voluntarily; Francis Renard, chief of Katanga police, who left early in June; Col. Guy Weber, Tshombe's leading military adviser, who agreed to leave June 14; Georges Thyssens, adviser to Katanga Interior Min. Godefroid Munongo, who was arrested and deported by the UN July 7.)

(Munongo announced at an Elisabethville news conference July 24 that Katanga had accepted Soviet aid offers and would establish relations with Soviet-bloc countries. He disclosed that a Katanga mission had been sent to the Gizenga régime in Stanleyville. The arrival of a Soviet diplomatic mission in Stanleyville had been reported by the UN July 17.)

Kasai-Kivu Massacres. Thousands of Congolese were reported to have been killed in recent outbreaks of tribal warfare in Kasai and Kivu Provinces.

UN officials in Elisabethville reported July 19 that hundreds of Kanioka tribesmen had fled marauding soldiers serving under South Kasai's self-proclaimed king, Albert Kalonji. Unconfirmed reports said thousands of tribesmen had been killed and their villages burned by the Kalonji forces. The massacre of 600 Luntu tribesmen in Kasai was reported by the UN Aug. 2. The Luntu were said to have provoked the massacre by killing 25 members of a central government patrol that entered Kasai.

UN troops had been withdrawn from South Kasai and all relief operations there halted May 15 after more than 50 UN soldiers had been killed in attacks on their garrison in Port-Francqui. A UN statement said little could be done to aid South Kasai in view of "endemic" tribal conflict.

(The UN garrison in Matadi, the Congo's only seaport, was reestablished June 17 with the entry into the city of 100 unarmed Nigerian police. UN forces had been driven from Matadi by Congolese troops 3 months earlier.)

The killing of 100 Bashi tribesmen in Nya-Ngezi, near Bukavu, Kivu Province, was reported June 1 by UN Malayan troops in the area. The massacre was attributed to forces of Gizenga's Stanleyville government, which controlled Kivu Province. (Kivu Pres. Adrien Omari, a Gizenga supporter, was reelected to office June 6 by the Kivu Assembly. Omari had resigned after an Assembly vote of nonconfidence, but Gizenga troops were reported to have seized Assembly leaders to assure continuation of Omari's rule.)

(Thousands of Baluba tribesmen sought UN protection in a temporary refugee camp near Elisabethville Aug. 28 after the Katanga régime had arrested and reportedly terrorized 800 on charges of conspiring to strike against the Tshombe government. The arrests were ordered by Katanga Interior Min. Munongo. The number of Balubas in the camp grew to more than 30,000 within 2 weeks. The camp was subjected to shelling by Katanga forces during the September UN-Katanga fighting. The Balubas were of South Kasai origin but had settled in Katanga to work as miners.)

UN Developments. Mahmoud Khiari of Tunisia was named by the late UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld Sept. 2 to succeed Sture C. Linner of Sweden as the chief of UN civilian operations in the Congo. Khiari, 50, had served in the Congo since Nov. 1960 as a UN consultant on public administration. He formerly had been Tunisian minister of posts and communications.

Brig. Joseph Michel, 44, ex-commander of the Ghanaian brigade with the UN Force in the Congo, was named Sept. 2 as UN Force chief of staff. Michel, however, died Sept. 3 of burns suffered in a plane crash near Kumasi, Ghana.

Linner had assumed the role of leading UN executive in the Congo following the resignation May 25 of Rajeshwar Dayal of India as Hammarskjöld's special representative in the Congo. Dayal's post was abolished with his resignation. He was to return to his former position as Indian

high commissioner to Pakistan. The central Congolese government had warned in a declaration issued in Léopoldville May 21 that it would abrogate its agreements with the UN unless Dayal were removed from office. The central government considered Dayal partial to the then-dissident Gizenga régime.

An agreement for a $10 million UN loan to the central Congolese government was made public June 12 by Hammarskjöld. The financial accord, negotiated by UN Undersecy. Phillipe de Seynes and signed by Linner and Congo Pres. Kasavubu, provided for reduction of Congolese expenditures on the army and civil service. It called for establishment of a Congo budget that would give priority to health, education and public works. A UN report issued Aug. 12 said that UN aid for the Congo included $18 million committed from the UN's $100 million Congo aid fund and the services of the 750-member UN civil staff in the Congo.

Hammarskjöld, addressing a UN news conference June 12, had said that the "grievous" Congo political crisis appeared to be ending but that "the unexpected is always possible." Hammarksjöld had said in a progress report to the Security Council May 18 that UN Force actions had substantially reduced the danger of "emerging civil war" in the Congo.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Congress

Adjournment, Funds Dispute. The first session of the 87th Congress, the longest session in 10 years, adjourned Sept. 27 amidst Senate resentment over a House funds maneuver.

The House, after meeting for more than 17 hours and with almost half of its membership already gone, adjourned at 4:20 a.m. after passing a $1,125,927,341 supplemental appropriation bill with drastic changes in the financing of some key projects.

As passed by the House, the bill required annual appropriations and thus reversed previous agreements to permit Treasury borrowing (denounced as "backdoor" financing) for the following programs (appropriations in parentheses): Area redevelopment ($122½ million); mass transit ($42½ million, or $22½ million less than requested by the President); open-spaces land buying ($35 million, $15 million less than requested); experimental low-income housing ($2 million, $3 million less than requested).

The bill also (a) allowed Congressmen to send free political mail to their constituents, a privilege the Senate had opposed since it had been restricted in 1958 to rural areas only; (b) eliminated a Senate-passed authorization permitting each Senator to hire an additional clerk.

The House maneuver had been directed by Rep. Albert Thomas (D., Tex.), a House Appropriations Committee member.

Since the House had adjourned when the Senate received the bill, the Senators could not change the bill without entailing a special session of Congress to resolve differences.

The few Senators present irately objected to the House's maneuver. Majority leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) called it "outrageous." Minority leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) called it an "affront" to the Senate.

The Senate nevertheless passed the bill and, after meeting for over 19 consecutive hours, adjourned at 6:16 a.m.

The bill, as passed first by the House Sept. 15, carried appropriations of $573,040,923, or $31,934,524 less than the President had requested up to that time.

Pres. Kennedy had sent Congress Sept. 18 additional supplemental requests totaling $308,017,000 for fiscal 1962 and $279,000 for the Senate in fiscal 1961.

Peace Corps Made Permanent. A bill (HR7500) making the Peace Corps permanent and authorizing $40 million in fiscal 1962 for its operation was passed Sept. 21 by Senate voice vote and 253-78 House vote. Pres. Kennedy, who originally had established the Peace Corps by executive order, signed the bill Sept. 22.

The bill: (a) Authorized the appointments, subject to Senate confirmation, of a Peace Corps director at $20,000 a year and a deputy director at $19,500 a year; (b) put the corps under the policy direction and supervision of the State Secretary; (c) authorized "termination" pay of $125 for each month of service for volunteer leaders and $75 for each month for volunteers; (d) required volunteers to swear that they did not advocate the overthrow of the U. S. government nor knowingly belong to any group that advocated such overthrow.

The House had passed the bill originally Sept. 14 by a 287-97 vote (206 D. & 81 R. vs. 68 R. & 29 D.). The bill varied from the original Senate bill by including an amendment to require volunteers to submit loyalty affidavits. The amendment had been offered by Rep. Walter H. Judd (R., Minn.) after a proposal for a stronger affidavit, proposed by Rep. August E. Johansen (R., Mich.), had been rejected by a 127-76 vote. [See p. 305C-G1]

Rights Commission Extended. Both houses Sept. 13 passed and Pres. Kennedy Sept. 21 signed legislation extending the life of the Civil Rights Commission until Nov. 30, 1963. The legislation was in the form of an amendment by the Senate to a bill (HR7371) appropriating $756,422,550 in fiscal 1962 for the State and Justice Departments, the Judiciary and related agencies.

House approval of the amended bill was by a 300-106 vote after little debate. The Senate then approved the House's change of the expiration date from Nov. 9 to Nov. 30. [See p. 344D2-A3]

The final appropriation was $39,468,652 less than that requested by the Administration, $5,122,500 more than the House had originally approved June 1 and $5,616,000 less than the Senate had approved Aug. 30.

The bill included $269,717,000 for the State Department, of which $34,400,000 was for educational exchange programs; $294,489,900 for the Justice Department, including $127,216,000 for the FBI and $63,500,000 for the Immigration & Naturalization Service; $54,777,650 for the Judiciary, $136,550,000 for the U.S. Information Agency and $888,000 for the Civil Rights Commission. [See p. 112G2]

Labor-HEW Appropriations. A bill (HR7035) providing $4,911,903,000 in definite appropriations and $4,062,000 in indefinite appropriations in fiscal 1962 for the Labor and Health, Education & Welfare Departments and related agencies was passed by the House Sept. 11 and the Senate Sept. 12 and was signed by Pres. Kennedy Sept. 22 as Public Law 87-290.

The total was $88,316,081 less than Pres. Kennedy had sought, $588,508,000 more than the House originally had approved May 17 and $245,415,000 less than the Senate had voted Aug. 2.

The bill carried $50 million for construction of sewage treatment plants under the President's water pollution control program. It also provided other Administration requests of increased grants for the Maternal & Child Health program and the Vocational Rehabilitation program and $10 million for construction of hospital research facilities. The bill omitted a $3½ million Presidential request for the training of public welfare personnel.

The definite appropriations included $629,350,000 for the Labor Department; $26,186,000 for related agencies; $4,256,367,000 for the HEW Department, including $24,750,000 for the Food & Drug Administration, $392,842,000 for the Office of Education, $88,397,000 for the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, $1,240,052,000 for the Public Health Service and $2,479,671,000 for the Social Security Administration.

Of the PHS' funds, $23,961,000 was for community health activities, $7,675,000 for nursing activities, $203,000,000 for hospital construction ($15,028,000 more than the President had requested), $8,800,000 for air pollution control, $15,028,000 for water supply and pollution control, $738,335,000 for the National Institutes of Health ($155,335,000 more than the President had requested), $5 million for construction grants for cancer research facilities and $30 million for construction grants for health research facilities.

Social Security Administration appropriations included $2,401,200,000 for grants to states for public assistance and $2,668,000 for the Children's Bureau. [See p. 112G2]

FCC Reform. A compromise bill authorizing the reorganization of the FCC to speed disposition of FCC cases was passed by the Senate and House Aug. 22 and was signed by Pres. Kennedy Aug. 31 as PL87-192. Separate versions of the bill had been passed originally by the Senate July 27 (S2034) and by the House Aug. 3 (HR7856).

The final version of the bill provided the major reforms the President had requested in his previously rejected FCC reorganization plan. It did not include, however, an Administration request to permit the FCC chairman to allot specific work assignments or authority. The final bill provided that such delegation of work could be made only by a majority (constitutional) vote of the commissioners. [See p. 233B-C1]

Juvenile Delinquency. The Senate Sept. 11 passed and Pres. Kennedy Sept. 22 signed the House version of an Administration-requested bill (S279) authorizing a 3-year, $30 million program of demonstration projects to fight juvenile delinquency. The House Aug. 30 had passed an amended version of the bill originally passed by the Senate Apr. 12.

The Health-Education-Welfare Secretary was authorized under the bill (a) to make grants for pilot projects, (b) to establish personnel training programs, (c) to give grants and technical aid to states, cities and non-profit agencies for studies and for personnel training. [See pp. 176F3-177C1]

Airport Modernization. A compromise version of an Administration-requested bill (HR8102) extending the Federal Aviation Act and authorizing $225 million of federal grants to states and local authorities for a 3-year program of construction and modernization of public airports was passed by the House Sept. 13 and the Senate Sept. 14 and was signed by Pres. Kennedy Sept. 20.

The bill provided for regular appropriations instead of Administration-requested authority for the Federal Aviation Administrator to obligate funds by contract prior to actual appropriations. A compromise had broken a Senate-House conference deadlock Sept. 12 over this provision.

Originally, both houses had approved a $375 million, 5-year program. The House version

passed Aug. 1, included the amendment to end the fund-obligating authority, but the Senate Aug. 31 rejected a proposal of Sen. William Proxmire (D., Wis.) to include the provision in the Senate bill. Before passing the bill Sept. 1, the Senate also rejected a Proxmire proposal to decrease the bill's authorization to $261 million.

The ensuing joint conference deadlocked over the House's insistence on the amendment and the Senate's resistance to it. A new attempt at acceptable legislation was then made, and the House bill passed Sept. 13 retained the regular appropriation provision and the $75 million a year authorization but cut the program to 3 years. The compromise, announced by the House bill's managers Sept. 13, was that Rep. Albert Thomas (D., Tex.), chairman of the Independent Offices Subcommittee, had promised to seek the program's appropriations in one sum covering a 2-year period. [See p. 165A1]

Military Construction Funds. Congress Sept. 19 passed and Pres. Kennedy Sept. 26 signed a bill (HR8302) appropriating $951,690,750 in fiscal 1962 for construction at U.S. military bases. The total was $95,877,250 less than the President had requested, $68,331,750 more than the House had approved July 25, and $68,456,000 less than the Senate had approved Aug. 22.

The bill included $498,346,000 for the Air Force, $192,278,000 for the Navy, $157,934,000 for the Army, $21,868,750 for the Army National Guard and $18,275,000 for the Air National Guard.

Salt Water Conversion. A modified version of an Administration-requested bill (HR 7916) authorizing $75 million in the fiscal years 1962-67 for a saline water conversion program was passed by the Senate Sept. 11 and by the House Sept. 13 and was signed by Pres. Kennedy Sept. 22.

The bill: (a) Provided that processes developed under the program were to be made available to the general public unless doing so would imperil the national defense; (b) extended until 1970 the period during which the Interior Department could construct demonstration conversion plants; (c) authorized the Interior Secretary to make research and training grants.

Voting on earlier versions of the bill, the House Aug. 21 had approved a $50 million, 7-year program and the Senate Aug. 31 had approved a $100 million, 9-year program. [See p. 232C-E3]

(U.S. water consumption was estimated at 312 billion gallons daily and was expected to be 435 billion gallons daily by 1976. The U.S. supply was estimated at 515 billion gallons daily.)

Immigration Changes. A bill (S2237) amending the Immigration & Nationality (Walter-McCarran) Act and making the Alien Orphan Act permanent was passed by the House Sept. 13 and Senate Sept. 15 and was signed by Pres. Kennedy Sept. 26.

The bill (a) banned proxy adoption under the orphan act; (b) authorized non-quota admission of spouses, parents and unmarried children of naturalized citizens and aliens who were permanent U.S. residents; (c) limited to one the number of appeals allowed for federal court review of deportation orders.

The bill as passed originally by the Senate Aug. 14 would have extended the alien-orphan program for 2 years. The House, prior to its original approval of the bill Sept. 6, had added major amendments, including the orphan act and court review proposals. This latter provision had been passed by the House July 10 as a separate, Administration-backed bill (HR187), but the Senate Judiciary Committee had not acted on it.

The final bill differed only slightly from the original House bill, which had been managed by Rep. Francis E. Walter (D., Pa.). [See p. 15B1]

Atomic Aid. A bill authorizing increased U. S. contributions of nuclear materials to world organizations was passed by the House Aug. 22 and Senate Aug. 24. It was signed as PL 87-206 by Pres. Kennedy Sept. 6. It authorized 500 grams of uranium-233 and 3 kilograms of plutonium for the International Atomic Energy Agency, 30 kilograms of uranium-233 and 8 kilograms of plutonium for Euratom. [See p. 290B2; Vol. XX, 459E-F2]

Small Business Aid. An emergency bill (HR8922) adding $20 million to the Small Business Administration's authority to make regular business loans was passed by the House Aug. 29 and Senate Aug. 30 and was signed by Pres. Kennedy Sept. 5. [See pp. 282G3, 217A2, 132E1]

Hog Cholera Eradication. A bill (S1908) establishing a national program to eradicate hog cholera was passed by the Senate Aug. 21 and House Aug. 28 and was signed by the President Sept. 6. The estimated cost of the program was $4 million in the first year and $10 million in the remaining 4-5 years. The disease cost farmers an estimated $50 million annually.

Stock Market Probe. A resolution authorizing $750,000 for the SEC to investigate the rules governing stock exchanges and over-the-counter securities trading was passed by the House Aug. 24 and Senate Aug. 25. Pres. Kennedy signed it as PL87-196 Sept. 5.

FOREIGN

Canada

Rasminsky Succeeds Coyne. Louis Rasminsky, 53, was appointed Bank of Canada governor July 24 to succeed James E. Coyne. Coyne had resigned July 13 after policy and personality clashes with Finance Min. Donald Fleming.

Rasminsky, the bank's ex-deputy governor, automatically became Canadian Industrial Development Bank president. His combined annual salary of $62,000 made him one of 3 highest-paid Canadian civil servants. (Prime Min. John Diefenbaker's salary: $27,000.) [See p. 257G2-E3]

Cuba

Pope Vs. Deportations. Pope John XXIII Sept. 20 protested the Sept. 17 deportation from Cuba to Spain of Havana Bishop Eduardo Boza Masvidal and 135 other Roman Catholic priests. Addressing pilgrims and tourists at his summer home at Castel Gondolfo, the pope said the Roman Catholic church in Cuba was being persecuted.

Cuban Premier Castro announced in a TV-radio address Sept. 19 that religious processions in Cuba would be prohibited and that Catholic priests who "conspire against the fatherland" would lose their citizenship. [See p. 346C3]

Executions. 6 Cubans were executed by firing squad Sept. 15 after being convicted in Havana, Santiago de Cuba and Pinar de Rio Province of armed seditious activity.

3 Cubans were executed by firing squad in Havana's La Cabana fortress Sept. 19 after conviction the same day of counter-revolutionary activities. Among those executed was Carlos Gonzalez Vidal, who had been accused of setting fire to a Havana department store in April.

An American identified as William Patten Tabares, 34, son of William Patten Sr., long-time Cuban resident, was executed by firing squad in Camaguey Sept. 23 after being convicted of activities "against the powers of the state." 16 persons tried with Patten received 6-to-30-year prison terms.

5 Cubans were executed by firing squad at La Cabana Sept. 25. They had been convicted with 63 other persons on charges of being recruited by the CIA to sabotage the Castro régime. The 63 received prison terms ranging from 9 to 30 years. Among those sentenced to 30 years was a British subject, Peruvian-born Robert Geddes, 29, general manager of a Mexican company that owned the Pepsi-Cola bottling franchise in Cuba. [See p. 340E1]

Hijacked Ship Released. The 5,085-ton Cuban freighter Bahia di Nepe, brought to the U.S. Aug. 14 by 11 defecting crewmen, sailed from Norfolk, Va. for Cuba Sept. 15. The ship, whose departure had been delayed by litigation involving liens against the vessel, was released under a decision handed down by U.S. District Judge Walter E. Hoffman in Norfolk Aug. 29 and upheld by the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond, Va. Sept. 27. [See p. 299G1]

Emigration Curbed. Government restrictions on emigration were announced Sept. 14 and resulted in the immediate cancellation of more than 15,000 plane tickets held by U.S.-bound Cubans. Under the new regulations, reputedly aimed at ending plane ticket and reservation "speculation," prospective emigrants would be required to obtain new police exit permits valid for only one week. Old police permits had been good indefinitely. Owners of cancelled tickets would have their money refunded. [See pp. 275C-E2, 331E2]

France & Algeria

Rightists Riot in Algiers. Plastic bomb explosions and anti-government demonstrations by Europeans opposed to French withdrawal from Algeria continued in Algiers and increased in tempo through Sept. 27.

Members of the extreme rightwing Secret Army Organization (OAS) seized the Algiers TV station during the evenings of Sept. 21 and 22 and blew up the transmitter. The TV station's frequency was then used for non-video broadcasts by OAS leaders, including men identifying themselves as ex-Gens. Raoul Salan and Paul Gardy, who called on Algerians to demonstrate against the government, "show" the forbidden OAS flag Sept. 26 and "prepare for the final assault" against Pres. de Gaulle. [See p. 289B1]

Mobs surged through the Algiers streets during the riots. They chanted, banged and blew on auto horns a 5-beat rhythm spelling out "Algérie Française," an OAS slogan. French troops and security police moved against the crowds with armored cars and water cannon. [See p. 162B2]

Algiers Police Comm. Alexis Goldenberg, 41, was shot to death Sept.

20, and army Maj. René Derret was killed by bombs Sept. 24. The attacks were believed to be retaliatory OAS assaults against French officials for orders given by Gen. Charles Ailleret, French commander-in-chief in Algeria, that his troops fight as hard against the OAS as against the Moslem rebels. Ailleret's home in Paris was bombed Sept. 23; Mrs. Ailleret, who was in the building, was unhurt.

OAS leaders denied Sept. 13 that the OAS was involved in the Sept. 9 attempt to kill de Gaulle.

Mimeographed pamphlets sent to French newspapers said: The OAS had not ordered the assassination because it was "not yet ready to take over power in Metropolitan France"; the bomb was planted by "young people" manipulated by de Gaulle's staff, which wanted to purge the army of elements opposed to French evacuation of Algeria. The pamphlets denied that Brig. Gens. Paul Vanuxem and Jean de Boucher de Crevecoeur, whose arrest was announced Sept. 9, were OAS members.) [See pp. 336G3, 337C1]

Jews and Moslems clashed in Oran Sept. 11-12, the Jewish New Year, after a Jewish barber, Henri Schroun, was stabbed. 2 Moslems were killed, and 6 Moslems and 4 Europeans wounded.

Insurgents Sentenced. Brig. Gen. Jacques Faure and Col. Roland Vaudrey were given 10-year sentences by a Paris court Sept. 21 after being convicted of leading a plot to overthrow the de Gaulle government. Their coup was to have been coordinated with the Algiers generals' uprising in April. Among others sentenced Sept. 21: Army Capt. Philippe de Saint Rémy—5 years; Bernard Sabouret—7 years. 15 of 22 defendants were acquitted.

Vandrey and Saint Rémy escaped Sept. 25. [See p. 327G3]

(Maj. Gen. Jacques Massu, a leader of the 1958 Algerian army revolt, was returned to active duty Sept. 6. He was appointed military governor of Metz and commander of the surrounding 6th Military Region.) [See Vol. XX, p. 25D2]

Parliament Vs. Administration. The National Assembly was boycotted by Socialist and rightwing deputies and about 50% of the 206 Gaullist deputies Sept. 12 in protest against Pres. de Gaulle's retention of rule-by-decree powers. [See pp. 337D-E2, 230G1]

Premier Michel Debré retaliated Sept. 13 by canceling briefing sessions, scheduled for Sept. 13, by himself, Foreign Min. Maurice Couve de Murville and Defense Min. Pierre Messmer before the Assembly's Foreign Affairs and Defense committees. Debré told committee chairmen that the briefing cancellations were "a matter of dignity" because he knew that he would be addressing empty benches in the Assembly.

Members of the 2 committees protested the cancellations Sept. 13. The Foreign Affairs Committee said it wanted information on government policies in Berlin and Algeria; it organized its own fact-finding trip to West Germany for Sept. 24-29.

A Socialist motion to censure Debré's (in effect, de Gaulle's) government was introduced Sept. 12. France's Constitutional Council Sept. 15 ruled itself incompetent to rule on the motion's validity. National Assembly Speaker Jacques Chaban-Delmas ruled Sept. 19 that the Assembly could vote the government out of office only in the regular Assembly session, which was to open Oct. 3.

The censure motion had been submitted at the beginning of a special session on farm problems and was meant specifically to condemn the government's agricultural policies. De Gaulle had told Debré in a letter Aug. 31 that the Assembly had the right to convene the special session for discussion only, not legislation.

Cabinet Shuffle. Pres. de Gaulle announced Aug. 24 these cabinet appointments (former posts in parentheses):

Information—Christian de la Malene, replacing Louis Terrenoire; Agriculture—Edgard Pisani, replacing Henri Rochereau; Sahara & Overseas Departments—Jean de Broglie, replacing Robert Lecourt; Justice—Bernard Chenot (Health), replacing Edmond Michelet; Health—Joseph Fontanet (Internal Commerce); Internal Commerce—François Missoffe; State Secretary for Repatriation (new post to deal with French returnees from North Africa)—Robert Boulin.

Israel

Elections. Prime Min. David Ben-Gurion's Mapai Party won 42 of the 120 Knesset (Parliament) seats in Israel's 5th general elections Aug. 15. Mapai thereby remained the party that held the most Knesset seats although its strength dropped by 5 seats. Its 2 strongest rivals, with 17 seats each, were the rightwing nationalist Herut and the new Liberal Party (formed by a merger of the Progressive Party and the General Zionists). [See p. 168G1-A2]

Mapai strength was lost to the Liberal Party and to religious parties. Communist representation was increased from 3 seats to 5, at the expense of Arab parties usually allied with Mapai.

Knesset seats won: Mapai—42; Herut—17; Liberals—17; National Religious—12; Mapam—9; Ahdut Avodah—8; Communists—5; Agudat Israel—4; Agudat Israel Workers—2; Cooperation & Fraternity (Arab)—2; Progress & Development (Arab)—2.

Ben-Gurion said Aug. 16 that while the election was a success for his party it was a "national disaster" that Mapai had failed to win a clear majority in the Knesset. (Ben-Gurion had hoped to form a government based on Mapai strength alone—without dependence on a coalition—and, eventually, to abolish the current proportional representation system in favor of single-member constituencies.)

(Ex-Defense Min. Pinhas Lavon said Aug. 17 that the decreased Mapai vote was a rebuke to Ben-Gurion and a vindication of Lavon. Ben-Gurion had called for the election, in part, to support his repudiation of a cabinet decision affirming Lavon's innocence in a 1956 military controversy. With Mapai abstaining, the Knesset had voted 54-0 July 24 to uphold the cabinet's exoneration of Lavon.) [See p. 132D3]

Zealots Seize Children. About 2-3 dozen Jewish immigrant children aged 9-16 were abducted Aug. 22 from their reception center at Ramat Hadassah Szold by more than 100 ultra-orthodox religious zealots. The abductors said they feared the children would not be given orthodox religious education by Youth Aliyah, the children's immigration agency. All the children were reportedly returned to the center by Aug. 25.

Israeli police arrested 7 ultra-orthodox Jews Aug. 9-10 in an attempt to find Yosef Schuhmacher, 9, son of Alter and Ida Schuhmacher, Russian immigrants to Israel. The boy was abducted in Jerusalem in mid-1960 by his maternal grandfather, Nahman Shtarkes, who feared the boy would not get a completely religious education. Shtarkes, 62, was told he would stay in jail until he revealed the boy's whereabouts.

OBITUARIES

Judge (Billings) Learned Hand, 89, U.S. Court of Appeals (2d Circuit) member from 1924 until his retirement in 1951, U.S. District Court (New York) judge 1909-24, author of more than 2,000 opinions and of "The Spirit of Liberty" (1952); Aug. 18 in New York of heart failure. [See Vol. XX, pp. 47D3, 427B2]

Sumner Welles, 68, U. S. State Undersecretary 1937-43, Assistant State Secretary 1933 and 1933-37; Sept. 24 in Bernardsville, N. J.

A diplomat credited with having originated the phrase "good neighbor policy," Welles resigned as Undersecretary Sept. 30, 1943 following a dispute with State Secy. Cordell Hull over U.S. policy toward Argentina. (Hull had advocated a "tough" policy because Argentina would not break relations with the Axis countries and declare war. Welles said this constituted intervention, a violation of good neighbor policy.) Welles was president of Freedom House since Feb. 1952, editor of American Foreign Policy Library (series of books published by Harvard University Press), author of "Naboth's Vineyard" 1928, "Four Freedoms" 1942, "The Time for Decision" 1944, "Where Are We Heading?" 1946, "We Need Not Fail" 1948, "Seven Decisions that Shaped History" 1950. [See Vol. XII, pp. 36N, 359E-F]

Charles Erwin Wilson, 71, U.S. Defense Secretary 1953-57, General Motors Corp. president 1941-53; Sept. 26 in Norwood, La. of coronary thrombosis. [See Vol. XIX, p. 291C-D3; XVII, 419G2-D3; XII, 380K]

SPORTS

Pennant Winners. The N.Y. Yankees clinched their 26th American League pennant by defeating Baltimore, 4-2, in Baltimore Sept. 20.

During the game the Yankees' Roger Maris hit his 59th homer of the season and his only one in the contest; the game was the last in which Maris had a chance of equalling or surpassing Babe Ruth's major league record of 60 (established in 1927) within the 154-game limit AL Commissioner Ford C. Frick had set for official recognition. Frick ruled Sept. 21 that if Maris hit 60 or more home runs in the remainder of the season it would be entered as a record for a 162-game schedule. Maris hit his 60th homer in the 3d inning of a game against Baltimore in New York Sept. 26. (The Yankees won 3-2.)

The Cincinnati Reds clinched their first National League pennant since 1940 by defeating Chicago 6-3 in Chicago Sept. 27. The 2d place Los Angeles Dodgers were eliminated from the race when they split a twilight-night double header with Pittsburgh, 5-3, 0-8, in Pittsburgh. [See Vol. XX, pp. 452G3, 343D1]